

Notes

The reasons for, and motives inspiring the awful crimes against civilization committed daily by the soldiery of the archduke Wilhelm II are explained very clearly in "Vaterland", a German paper, many of whose contributors are distinguished German professors. When one considers that from the cathedra of their colleges and Universities the German youth are accustomed, in simple good faith, to imbibe such monstrous doctrines as those laid down by the well-known Professor Meyer-Vester, it is only to be wondered at that they have left any living, anything unimpaired, where their bloody steps have passed.

It can only be assumed that they do not yet feel themselves strong enough to carry into practice the whole of their intentions. But it also demonstrates plainly unmistakably, insistently that The Only Way now left to attain peace and goodwill on earth in our day is to annihilate without mercy, without faltering, a Power so savage and so cruel, so saturated with principles that could only have emanated from the diseased and perverted brains of madmen, or monsters from whose consciousness every sentiment of love and pity, every generous attribute and human instinct had been seared and torn away.

And what would Germany attain. An end both ignoble and desolating. A condition of things in the last degree destructive of all to which humanity has in all its vicissitudes aspired—the onward and upward march of that divine Something which separates man from the rest of creation. The alienating Spirit which has given fire and action to universes and to the minutest microscope beings alike, has not implanted in one man or in one race all the genius, all the initiative, all the right to rule, and in the rest none but that to obey and serve. Indeed, it may be said that Germany is preeminent in the nation of imitators. But at one stroke she would make herself the master of her teachers, the arbiter of fate.

It is a curious doctrine for a nation of mad professors; but here it is; we make no apology for reproducing it; we would only say that it should be well studied in order to fully comprehend the great task before the Allies; for they are dealing with a nation of perverted madmen. They are indebted to our brilliant and straightforward contemporary "La Argentina" of 1914 for instant for the publication in full of this monstrous document which preaches and lays down the long planned rules for

the absolute and permanent destruction of all human and divine rights, and the enslaving of the whole human race by the last savage nation of Europe:

"In the present circumstances annul everything agreed on in so-called peace conferences. Thus we shall be by our own decision freed from all international compromises in reference to war, and so we shall now be able to carry it out unimpeded by rules, till we finish with it by making it as deadly and as horrible as we can. To combat France we must prepare ourselves in the most secret manner possible, so as not to enlighten our rivals and deliver the first blow suddenly and with vigour, even prior to the extreme of cutting the throats of the citizens of the enemy on the frontiers. From here onward all the legitimacy that can be wished may be displayed in acting with the utmost cruelty. The war must be one to the death for all Europe, and in it must take part men and women, old and young, instead of only a small part of the picked male population fighting. Rules therefore must not exist, excepting practical ones, amongst which there may figure:

- (1) Make no prisoners. Cut the throat of every enemy. Torture and mutilate at will.
- (2) Cut the throats of the old, the weak and the children. Reduce the strong males and females to slavery; they are needed for public and private work. Separate families.
- (3) Deliver the vanquished citizen and towns to plunder and fire.
- (4) Devastate the country and destroy all classes of machinery and works that are not necessary to the conquest.
- (5) Use explosive bullets; poison the springs and wells of the conquered country after passing through.
- (6) Torture to death by the most barbarous means that can be imagined the functionaries of the enemy, especially those who have taken part in the war.
- (7) Sink the captured ships of the enemy with all the crew, after having sacked them.
- (8) Leave nothing in the conquered territory apart from what the conquerors need and what can have permanent value for art, science, and literature and the world in general. Carry off all this and leave the conquered country bare in such a manner that it will have to be cultivated and

constructed anew at the cost and by the labour of the enslaved for the benefit of the conquerors. In a word: blot out from the map the conquered nation."

And it must be admitted that so far as they have gone, the Germans are apt pupils. Since writing the above a ghastly confirmation of its truth has come directly to our notice. A well-known Buenos Aires gentleman has just received a letter from his sister in England enclosing many interesting references to his war. One of these is the steps. It gives some statement that the steps of his sister who is a doctor, is at present attending in hospital, amongst other cases, eighteen British officers whose hands have been cut off by the savage enemy. And yet Wilhelm can still boast in his maudlin messages to his subject princes, that the Almighty is so far on his side. No doubt he has made it plain to the Creator that if he cannot count on his own resources support the will carry his bloody campaign into the next world.

TELEGRAMS

Copies of telegrams received by His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Buenos Aires from the Foreign Office London, LONDON, October 7th 1914. — (8.25 p. m.) — British War Office report that fighting, elsewhere slight advance or retreat varies. Throughout the line reports are generally satisfactory. French Army is fighting with great dash and bravery. German attacking Amberg have pushed forward their positions against considerable resistance by the Garrison.

LONDON, October 7th 1914. — (8.25 p. m.) — Admiralty announces that submarine E. 3 has returned safely having torpedoed and sunk German torpedo boat destroyer off Ems River.

LONDON, October 7th 1914. — (8.30 p. m.) — French Official communiqué, issued October 7th states that on left wing battle continues still with great violence. Opposing fronts extending into region of Lens and La Bassée and are prolonged by masses of cavalry which are in action up into Armentières district. On front between Somain and Meuse nothing to report. In Vosges enemy has made fresh efforts to stop our progress, but his attacks have again failed. Russian troops continue to advance and have penetrated into East Prussia at several points. German offensive on Nemen has terminated with complete check and very considerable losses.

LAS JORNADAS DE LA GUERRA

EN LA HORA DECISIVA PARA FRANCIA

LXII

Sobre nuestra mesa de trabajo, el atardecer de la mano, tenemos los diarios franceses. Los diarios ayer en las últimas de la "matutina". Su lectura, produce en nuestro espíritu un aliento reconfortante. Alzan los diarios de París la fecha del día 3.

Eran aquellos días, los del avance alemán sobre la capital. Se encontraba París bajo la amenaza del sitio de la ciudad de Lutetia, capital de la civilización, emporio del arte y de la cultura.

Acababa de formarse el Gobierno Nacional, en toda Francia estaba representada.

En París, se conocía la gravedad de la situación, que el Gobierno no quiso ocultar a un pueblo que conoce sus deberes para con la Patria.

En ninguno de los diarios, asoma un gesto de desaliento. Francia estaba resignada y decidida a pasar por todos los humanos sacrificios que las circunstancias le impusieran.

Los rusos avanzan, decían, dirigiendo las miradas hacia la frontera helena. La continua de vencer al fin, animaba a todos.

Se publican las "cartas de los soldados". Son textos breves, sencillos, emocionantes dentro de su sencillez, infundían confianza en la victoria, a pesar de los revacas que imponía la retirada desde Mons y Chalerol.

— "Un esfuerzo más... escriben los diarios — y nos salvaremos. El enemigo se alejanta de su base de operaciones mientras que nuestros soldados en su heroica estrada al acercarse a París, encerrarán tropas de refresco para su ayuda."

Y así fue. Los alemanes quisieron llegar y caer a la vista del Arco de la Estrella, por donde pasaron desfilando vencedores, retrocedieron.

Francia unida, como un solo hombre en torno de su gobierno, evocaba más sangre generosa, para defender su independencia.

Nadie desertó de su deber en aquella hora suprema.

El ejército, el pueblo y la Nación, vibraban al unísono.

Hoy, las cosas han cambiado. La defensa arrolladora girama de las primeras jornadas, se ha trocado en una defensiva desesperada.

Sus soldados estropeados, por el exceso de fatiga, por la mala alimentación, viviendo en tranceras que las lluvias encharcan y la descomposición de los cadáveres infesta, luchan para defenderse amonazados.

El pelear alemán ha perdido toda garra.

Sabe que no puede vencer, y que todo lo que la guerra se prolongue, será un sacrificio completamente estéril.

El Emperador, nervioso, agitado, se levanta un día en Brionn, en la Prusia Oriental, y al siguiente en Colonia.

Más que un Emperador, es un fanatismo, al que persigue inquietándolo el porvenir de su patria, a la que llevó al desastre.

El intento de tomar a Amberes es un postor estorbo para acercarse a Inglaterra.

¿Para qué?

Acaso sólo el Kaiser en el bloque continental, donde se estrellara el genio de Napoleón el Grande?

No. El Emperador tiene la visión clara de la realidad.

Sabe que ha llegado el fin del imperialismo prusiano que iniciara en 1871. Bismark, con una tendencia económica proteccionista, contra el legionario libre-cambista de Inglaterra, con su escuela de Manchester.

Mantendrá la guerra hasta caer deshecho, si antes temerarios de humanidad no se imponen y terminan una lucha cuya victoria la tiene descomulgada la "entente".

Continuar una guerra sin que la victoria esté indecisa, se nos antoja un crimen de lesa humanidad, aún admitiendo la guerra como la última razón de las guerrillas, "Última Ratio Regum", leyenda que llevaban grabados los viejos cañones de Amvargne.

Una paz honrosa, que fuera el prólogo de la descongestión de los armamentos en una conferencia en la pacífica La Haya, no debería retrasarse más.

Hay que poner fin a la lucha... y no continuar la paz armada, tan funesta para la vida de trabajo y de alegría de los pueblos.

La fuerza militar moscovita

EN ACTIVO SERVICIO

Rusia cuenta sobre las armas en tiempo de paz 1.466.000 hombres, incluyendo los reemplazados y los contingentes de la milicia activa. Tres clases: 1.320.000 reemplazados, por un año 88.000 Cosacos en Europa 40.000

Total 1.466.000

Hay que sumar los efectivos de la guardia de frontera que durante la paz prestan como aduaneros servicio a las fronteras de la milicia de hacienda, y al declararse la guerra pasan a depender del ministerio de la guerra. Su organización es en todo tiempo militar.

Los reservistas con instrucción militar se elevaban a 4.000.000 en 1913 y se han elevado en 120.000 hombres en 1914.

La milicia cuenta con contingentes de 8 millones de soldados que tienen instrucción, recibida en filas y completada en las mancuernas.

El total de soldados es en Rusia, sumados las distintas tropas como sigue: 1.466.000 en activo

40.000 soldados de frontera 4.000.000 de reserva 8.000.000 las milicias

12.472.000 hombres.

El armamento.

La Infantería tiene el fusil de calibre siete milímetros con sesenta y dos de repetición, con alfileres para cinco cartuchos. La bayoneta que llevan siempre sujeta a la boca del cañón es de sistema francés, corta y resistente.

La artillería con el cañón de 76 mm] dispara cinco tiros por minuto agotando 7.400 por ráfaga.

En el tren de sitio disponen de grandes obuses de 152 mm, y de cañones largos de 206.

Avsamos al público

Que don ARMANDO T. BUSTOS, P. CASTELLS, y ENRIQUE BURZACO no pertenecen a este diario, PREVIENDO que esta empresa no reconocerá las SUSCRIPCIONES que dichas personas contraten.

IPOBRE FLOR!

¡POBRE FLOR! QUE MAL NACISTES
Y CUAN MALA FUE TU SUERTE;
AL PRIMER PASO QUE DISTES
TE ENCONTRASTES CON LA MUERTE.

EL CORTARTE ES COSA TRISTE
Y EL DEJARTE ES COSA FUERTE
FUER DEJARTE CON LA VIDA
ES DEJARTE CON LA MUERTE



